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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usyren Purss and New York Associates Purss is at 41 to 20 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

War Ships for Cuban Waters.

It is evident that the Spanish Government, whose arrogance and brutality provoke its Cuban subjects to rebellion, requires a sharp and stinging lesson at the hands of the United States. An American merchant steamer, the Alliança, pursuing a lawful voyage from Colon to New York, has been chased and repeatedly fired at by a Spanish gunboat. No right of search can be pretended by Spain, for she does not acknowledge the existence of an insurrection in Cuba. The Spanish gunboat, therefore, has committed a flagrant violation of international law. The American flag has been insulted, and the lives and property of American citizens have been placed in jeopardy.

How will our Government vindicate the honor of our flag and the rights of our fellow citizens? Undoubtedly, it will at once exact full reparation and a humble apology for the monstrous outrage perpetrated on an American vessel peacefully navigating the high seas. But the procurement of full redress for the wrong already done will not by any means exhaust the duty of our Government. It is bound without a moment's loss of time to take adequate precautions against the repetition of such injuries, and to assure absolute safety to our merchant navy throughout the Caribbean, and the waters adjacent. All our available war ships should be concentrated where the treatment of the Alliança shows them to be imperatively needed. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

The naval force which we are able to decompetent to protect Americans from Spanish insolence and aggression. Of the North Atlantic squadron under the command of Admiral MEADE, six ships, namely, the New York, the Cincinnati, the Minneapolis, the Atlanta, the Raleigh, and the Montgomery, are already near the scene of trouble, and these can be speedily reënforced by the Columbia, the Miantonomoh, the Amphitrite, the Terror, the Puritan, and the Maine. These vessels constitute an array more than qualified to deal with any war fleet which could be now put in commission by bankdepended on to beat two Spanish ships of steamer, the Spaniards should prefer recourse to war, they can unquestionably get their fill of it.

We take for granted that the measures | erably faster. needed for the protection of American merchants ships in Cuban waters will be taken finstantly, and not deferred until the Madrid the point of offering appropriate amends for the insult to our national ensign. We may also assume, we hope, that plain and peremptory orders will be given to our naval fired by a Spanish war ship on a vessel flying the Stars and Stripes, shall be followed by a broadside from an American cruiser. The rule in such a case should be to strike first and explain afterward. The next Spanish gunboat that molests an American blown out of the water.

Many grievous blunders have been laid to the charge of our State Department in connow has a chance to redeem itself, at least | the victors belong the spoils." in some degree. Let it take with regard to the Alliança outrage the indignant and un-Let it bring Spain to her knees, or punish her by the destruction of her navy and the loss of Cuba! Then and thus might the ing such removals. Not content with the CLEVELAND Administration regain a part of existing laws restraining the use of the the esteem which seemed but yesterday ir-

The Eleven New War Vessels. In the number of new war vessels it con-

tributed to the navy, the last session of Congress surpassed any other since the end of the civil war. The act of March 3, 1883, which laid the foundation of the steel fleet, under Secretary CHANDLER, provided for three cruisers and a despatch vessel. The act of March 3, 1885, also under Mr. CHAND-LER, added two more cruisers and two gunboats. The act of Aug. 8, 1886, under Secretary Whitney, authorized two armored ships, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat. The act of March 3, 1887, vielded a coast defender, two cruisers, and two gunboats: while an armored cruiser, six protected cruisers, and a practice ship, eight vessels in all, were added the following year. The act of June 30, 1890, under Secretary TRACY, was unprecedentedly liberal, with its three great battle ships, a very large pro- they have changed their tune. tected cruiser, and a torpedo boat. Several other sessions have furnished more mod-

erate additions. But never until now has a single bill contributed eleven vessels to the new steel have not yet reported the misappropriafleet. Besides, as, in the present act, that number includes two 10,000-ton battle ships, six 1,000-ton gunboats, and three torpedo boats, while the aggregate tonnage provided and expense contemplated are unequalled in any preceding act except the

one of 1890.

the Navy Department have already been busy, that these three classes of vessels authorized will surpass in effectiveness all others of the same general types hitherto undertaken here. The two battle ships will, perhaps, be larger than any we now have. The contract price of the Iowa, 11,410 tons, was \$3,010,000 for hull and machinery. The new act allows \$4,000,000 as the maximum on each battle ship; and, while it is not at all probable that the maximum will be used, an approach to 12,000 tons may be made in the displacement. The act calls for ships of "about 10,000 tons;" but the act of 1890 called for ships of "about 8,500 tons," and the Indiana class, of 10,288, were actually built under it. So the lows, of 11,410 tons, was constructed on an authorization of about 9,000, and the Brooklyn, of 9,271, on an authorization of about 8,000. There has never been any complaint at getting a larger vessel for a less price than was contemplated.

The horse power called for in the Indiana class is 9,000 and in the Iowa 11,000, but in the two new battle ships it is likely to be 12,000; and the speed expected will probably be about 17% knots, whereas only 15 are exacted and 16 or more expected in the Indiana class, and 16 exacted with perhaps 17 expected in the Iowa. The coal-carryng capacity will be larger also than in the Indiana class, so giving them a greater steaming radius, which is desirable even in coast-line battle ships. But it is in armor and armament that

novelties or advances are likely to be most marked. The Indiana class have 18 inches of armor on the sides, 17 inches on the largest barbettes and 15 inches on the largest turrets. They were planned before the HARVEY process had been adopted, which gives an equal resisting power with less thickness of armor. Hence, when the Iowa was laid down the barbette and turret armor was reduced to 15 inches and the side armor to 14, and that in turn allowed a greater length of armor on the sides, the water line belt being made more than one-fourth longer in that vessel. We may expect to see the same policy carried out and even pushed further; for, with a maximum thickness of 15 inches it will be found possible to extend the armored belt so as, if necessary, to carry it, at least to a certain thickness, all around the ship. The modera tendency seems to favor giving more protection to the ends of battle shins.

As to the battery, each ship will undoubtedly carry four 13-inch rifles, like the Indiana class. For, although the Iowa's largest guns are four 12-inch, and this is also the maximum calibre in the newest British vessels, yet the successful resistance offered the other day by the CARNEGIE 18-inch plate for the Oregon to a 12-inch gun suggests the value of the 13inch. The Indiana carries also eight 8-inch. guns and four 6-inch, and the Iowa eight 8spatch to Cuban waters will prove entirely | inch and six 4-inch; but an Ordnance Bureau officer has developed for the two new battle ships the novel idea of placing the turrets for the 8-inch guns upon the bigger turrets for the 13-inch guns, and in that case their range of fire would allow a reduction in the number of this calibre if desired. But in this matter as in others the

final word is not yet said. In the six new gunboats the main novelty will, of course, be their composite construction and sheathing, which will enable them to go longer without docking. Indeed, at least one, if not all, of the three gunboats now building at Newport News would undoubtedly have been composite but for the neglect to remove the usual restriction that all rupt Spain; even if history did not show our new vessels shall be built of steel. This that one English or American ship can be oversight was repaired in the present act. The authorized displacement of about 1,000 tons will be somewhat increased, perhaps to equal size. In a word, if to an abject apology near 1,200, which will make the boats more for their wanton attack upon our merchant | useful. The main batteries of the Newport News vessels consist of eight 4-inch guns, and the exacted speed of the fastest is fourteen knots. The new vessels will probably carry eight 5-inch guns and also be consid-

As to the three torpedo boats, they are likely to resemble closely the three for the awards have not yet been made but possibly they may improve on them a litcircumlocution office has been brought to tle, as the limit of cost is somewhat larger. Such are the eleven new vessels just authorized. The experience acquired by American builders in the last ten years should accelerate their completion; and, so far as present plans indicate, they will carry still officers with the intent that the next shot | higher the American standard of efficiency,

The Non-Partisan Imposture.

Since Col. STRONG became Mayor by 155,000 votes against 109,000 votes, the Civil Service Reformers have been edifying.

During some twenty years last past they merchant vessel ought to be pursued and have preached incessantly against the wickedness of the "spoils system," as exemplified in indiscriminate removals from office, using as their text a casual remark made in the Senate by Mr. MARCY when a member of that nection with Hawali, with Samoa, and with body. They have denounced as the sum of the quarrel between China and Japan. It all villainy the idea that in our politics, "to

And yet what have we seen since those Mugwumps and Reformers came to power in this city under Col. STRONG ! Such a carnival flinching attitude which the rights of our of spoils was never before witnessed. The citizens and the honor of our flag demand ! newspaper organs of the Reformers are replete daily with news, gossip, crimination, and recrimination in regard to removals from office, and the pressing need of hasten-'spoils system," under which laws the Democrats carried on the State and city business, the Reformers began by demanding new legislation to enable Mayor STRONG to summarily dismiss long-tried and faithful officers without trial, or satisfactory evidence of fault, and anew cement together his followers by the "cohesive power of public plunder." The Republican Legislature at Albany has given to the Mayor, without debate, a power of wholesale removals, which the Governor hastened to approve. Nothing like it was ever before known in the history of New York.

The Reformers plend as their excuse that the Democratic city Government had been had, the Democratic city and State officials corrupt and inefficient; but precisely that excuse Whigs and Republicans made against Democrats, and Jackson and the Albany Regency made against Whigs, in former days. The Civil Service Reformers formerly denounced that excuse as evasive, intolerable, and devilish; but now, being in power,

The PARKHURST-STRONG-Committee of Seventy Reformers, despite their parade and pretence of investigation by skilled and onest accountants during two months, tion of a penny of city money by Demoeratic or Tammany officials, or any incompetency on their part; yet the spoils system is nevertheless worked all the same.

The police force has been proved to have been saturated with venality, but Tam- tions are asked; there is no one to ask many did not have absolute control over It is surther indicated by the plans on the police. The Democrats, in full power Under this law, if adopted, there would be

The time of the new Republican Government at Albany has, for two months, been largely devoted to the "spoils." The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Speaker of the Assembly seem to have done or thought of little else than to contrive new legislation to empty offices of Democratic incumbents. The Committee of Seventy demanded that the legislative power at Albany should be used, first of all and solely to enable them to make a clean sweep of the Democratic city officials. The three highest officers of the State, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Speaker, go back and forth over the Hudson River railway in seemingly abject subserviency to the "spoils system." Such obsequious,

cringing, servile prostitution of the legis-

lative power of the Empire State to mere

"patronage," has rarely if ever before been

seen. If the illustrious MARCY were alive, it would make him open his eyes in bewildering amazement. Beside such conduct on the part of high officers of the State, the doings of that distinguished private citizen. Mr. PLATT, have been almost praiseworthy and patriotic. He created them all, MORTON, SAXTON, FISH, and STRONG; but he could never have anticipated they would thus behave themselves in office. Nowhere, literally nowhere, either in the Capitol in Albany or in the City Hall in New York, during these two months and a half of reform, has there been either an Executive recommendation, or, apparently, an hour of serious consulta-

else than the "spoils." The "Destruction of the Tamman gang" was doubtless a good political cry, but before the removal of an official, he should according to civil service theories, be proved and shown to be corrupt or incompetent. Otherwise his removal is only an application of the "spoils system." The platform of the Committee of Seventy began thus:

tion, or soler debate, that concerned much

" Municipal government should be entirely divorced from party politics, and from seifish personal ambition or gain."

"Entirely divorced" was the pledge! Then followed a promise that the "public service of this city should be conducted on a strictly non-partisan basis." Col. STRONG, in his letter accepting the Committee's nomination, gave the platform his "entire approval," and promised if elected to administer the city's affairs in a manner "absolutely non-partisan," and to "make all appointments without regard to party lines.

Here was an explicit assurance, an engage ment confirmed with swearing by bell, book, and candle, that there should be no discrimination for mere party reasons against the hundred thousand Democrats who voted for GRANT! Now Mugwumps and Civil Service Re-

formers! Have you no sense of shame? You solicited Democratic votes, and received them, on your pledge distinctly and repeatedly made, that if the Committee of Seventy candidates were elected, you would. first of all, carefully, and without partisan purpose, inquire into each department of the city service, and then remove from office only the corrupt, or the inefficient, or the unnecessary. Instead of that, you began wholesale removals before you had evidence on either point that would bear public inspection. You promised the voters that in selecting new officials you would neither inquire into, norsee, any one's party affiliation, but instead of that you have thus far carefully excluded all of the 109,000 who voted for GRANT. You have confined the new appointments to the 105,000 Republicans and 50,000 Mugwumps and deluded, or ratting, Democrats who voted for STRONG. More than that: you have enlarged the precept which gave the spoils to the victors, by raiding, plundering, your own camp, in the form of picking and choosing, not by the sole test of competency, but by the test of PLATT vs. Anti-PLATT! Instead of endeavoring to make as you said you would a government for all and by all, a government wherein every thought of building up a party machine, and holding power by pat excluded, you have begun, with your effort for universal removal, a system of Democratic proscription, and Republican-Mugwump favoritism in public office, such as New York never beheld before.

A Bill to Reestablish Dives.

The "dives" of New York, pernicious resorts enjoying an immunity from excise patronage of countrymen from the interior. and it is entirely appropriate, therefore, that urgency and methods of the Mugwumps and a bill to revive the "dives," and to abate all restrictions against them, should have its origin in Madison or Ontario county.

During the civil war, and for some years after its close, a gross evil was introduced into the business of beer and liquor selling in this city by the establishment of saloons, on the chief thoroughfares, at which women or girls acted as waitresses. These resorts became meeting places for the deprayed, and a menace to the moral health of the community; and ultimately they had to be sup pressed by the passage of a stringent law making it a misdemeanor for a licensed saloon keeper to permit the attendance of any

woman or girl not of his family. After the breaking up of these "dives, effected by public sentiment, another form of "dive" came into existence: consaloons admitting all comers free without restrictions. These saloons were on the chief avenues of travel, and though, ostensibly, places for refreshment, they were usually the meeting-places of thieves and their confederates, "badgers," and other disorderly characters. The names of some of these saloons at that period sufficiently describe them: "The Star and Garter," "The Black and Tan," "The Sans Souci," The Buckingham," "The Cremorne," "The Empire," "The Haymarket,"
"The Dew Drop Inn," "The Four Seasons," The Albambra" and the "Armory, Against the abuses of "dives" maintained under false pretences, the Legislature applied the summary remedy of putting the matter of license in the hands of the Mayor, and thus, little by little, with the aid of the police, the "dives" wers broken up, and beer and whiskey selling in this town was kept distinct from concerts, to the extent that the

law could keep it so. The KERN law now pending in Albany, and in support of which many rural Repubheans appear to be united, is a bill to undo the good work heretofore performed of ridding New York of "dives." It provides for their reëstablishment. By paying \$500, of which \$250 goes outside of New York city. any man can establish a saloon in New York, without limitation or restriction. He can take the first floor of a private house, the top floor of a flat, a house near a church or school, a club room, a theatre, a ferry house, a police station, a court house, or a store. So long as he pays the \$500 no questhem; his receipt is his authorization.

police discipline, because hampered by the "dives" all over town. The profits of the business are large; a \$500 license is no depresence of two Republican Commissioners. terrent. It is, indeed, only a protection

against excessive competition. At the present time the Board of Excise can withhold licenses from "dives," and Boards of Excise do withhold them. When they do this there is no way of securing licenses. Under the KERN law there will be no way of preventing them. This is one of the most reprehensible features of the proposed new law, dangerous alike to moral

health, public order, and respect for law. Five hundred "dives," paying \$500 each for immunity from interference, would make \$250,000 in license fees, of which the Comptroller's office in Albany would receive \$125,000 for the benefit of rural counties. New York city would receive \$125,000, but the extra police expenses, court expenses and prison expenses which the authorized opening of "dives" would entail, would offset this to a great extent, irrespective of the other mischief produced.

A Wonderful Transformation.

Has RICHARD OLNEY of Massachusetts, the adroit and successful corporation lawyer, turned Socialist !

It looks so from his speech to the Supreme Court concerning the income tax. When this Income Tax law," said OL-

NEY, "makes a special class of business corporations and taxes their incomes at a higher rate than that applied to the income of persons not incorporated, it but recognizes existing social facts and conditions which it would be folly to ignore."

But corporations are only associations of dividuals. Mr. OLNEY, as a noted and experienced corporation lawyer, must know how large a share of the stock in enterprise of this "special class" is owned by persons of moderate means, small holders who have been thrifty and have saved something for investment. If he doesn't know, let him apply to the Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, or to the Secretary of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

"It is common knowledge," remarks this ingenious and prosperous attorney for corporations, "that corporations are so successful an agency for the conduct of business and the accumulation of wealth, that a large section of the community views them with intense disfavor as maliciously and cunningly devised inventions for making rich people richer, and poor people poorer.

Has Mr. OLNEY, we ask, turned Socialist ? And how about Mr. JAMES C. CARTER of New York, the able and prosperous attorney for so many of these maliciously and cunningly devised concerns for making rich people richer and poor people poorer? Has

he turned Populist agitator, too? In his speech on Tuesday, he threatened the country with a Socialistic uprising and a violent and perhaps bloody revolution in case the Supreme Court should attempt to enforce constitutional restrictions on the power of Congress to legislate as it pleases. If that is not what Mr. CARTER's words mean, what do they mean?

"If in the very hour of their triumph," said Mr. CARTER, referring to the promoters of the Populist income tax for the repression of wealth, "they find an obstacle in their way in the shape of a judgment in a lawsuit, they are liable, if need be, to find a way to accomplish their ends over the Constitution and the Courts."

Has THE SUN or any other newspaper re corded in years past anything more astonishing, we may even say more stupefying, than these utterances? Whence comes the seed, the germ, the virus which has reached the minds of these distinguished, and, from the worldly point of view, prosperous corporation lawyers? Have they been reading the published writings and speeches of GROVER CLEVELAND !

The Chamber of Commerce rooms should to-day contain one of the most distinguished companies of its history, assembled at the invitation of the New York Kindergarten Association, to hear argument for the addition of the kindergarten to the curriculum of the public schools. We advise the financial and commercial magnates of the city to go and hear what can be said in favor of this proposition, a 3 P. M.

Japan's grasp of the essential, practical results of our nineteenth century civilization is, to Western eyes at least, the most startling feature in the war now waging in the East. The innovation which the Japanese Government, as is reported, intends to introduce in its rewards licenses, have always been sustained by the for military valor, would do honor to any hardheaded Yankee or British business man. Instead of a bit of ribbon with a medal or a cross attached to it, to be worn on state occasions, the veteran on his return will receive a watch that he can use without estentation every day of his life, and on whose case will be inscribed the service which he has rendered to his country.

The presentation of a watch as a reward for gallant deeds, or because of personal esteem to not unknown among us, but Japan has got the start of us in this general application of the utile cum honesto, and once more shows her amazingly progressive sense.

In the election of that all-around Eniscopaljan clergyman, the Rev. Dr. RAINSFORD, to the Presidency of the New York Cricket Association we discern a sign of the times. Dr. RAINSFORD is more than a good cricketer; he is an organizer, a manager, a progressist, and a man of diplomatic tact, possessed of an active judgment and a well-defined purpose. He will undoubtedly make his influence felt, from the long leg to the cover point, from wickets to popping creases, the English way. He will be master of the situation in all controversies. There are now seven clubs in the New York Association, and there will probably be twice as many before the close of his Presidency. In regard to the question of the championship matches a settlement will not be delayed. He will not neglect his clerical duties either, or the regular services of St. George's Church.

In England many of the clergymen of the Established Church are famous cricketers, and curate may be helped to a bishopric there by his experiness at the game. It is possible that the President of the New York Cricket Associaion may yet be exalted to the Episcopate.

been introduced into the Illinois Legislature for the suppression of the big department stores that have been established in Chicago and other cities of the State. Under the Constitution of Illinois, the Legislature does not possess the power to suppress them, and under the constitution of mercantile business in our times it is sholly powerless against them.

We suppose it is true that they "depreciate the value of real estate" in some localities, but they increase its value in other localities. If they are disadvantageous to some traders, they are beneficial to others. If they cheapen goods, the buyer will not complain, and if they draw custom from the small retail stores, that is the affair of the customers. The Legislature of a State cannot compel people to purchase their supplies from small dealers. No explanation is given of the statement in the resolution before he Illinois Legislature that big department atores are "injurious to public morality." to not see how customers can be demoralized in those of them that deal honestly, if the clerks

There are people here as well as in Illinois who desire legislation oppressive to the department houses. They cannot obtain it, and it cannot be which the designers and draughtsmen of elsewhere in the city, were impotent as to nothing to prevent a brisk opening up of snacted in this State or any other. They might who enjoy a real metropolitan newspaper.

as well seek the suppression of all those other great combinations for production, transporta-tion, and exchange which have already become so powerful in the world of business. The irre-sistible tendency of our times is toward business concentration and economy, and toward the reduction of manual labor. Forces have been set agoing over which legislation has no control,

and all of us must try so to arrange our affairs

that they will inure to our benefit The Board of Health has sent to the edito of our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, a very handsome letter acknowledging the material assistance rendered by that journal in the production of diphtheria anti-toxine. Through this assistance the Board is now prepared to furnish anti-toxine on demand to the entire city

of New York. This acknowledgment of the Board of Health forms a well-deserved tribute to a charitable impulse as disinterested as it was benevolent.

The destruction of NIROLA TESLA'S workshop, with its wonderful contents, is something more than a private calamity. It is a misfortune to the whole world. It is not in any degree an exaggeration to say that the men living at this time who are more important to the human race than this young gentleman, can be counted on the fingers of one hand; perhaps on the thumb of one hand.

In Chicago the taxgatherer's hand has been laid on the bleyele, two dollars a year having been demanded from every wheel. This itlustrates the objectionable policy of taxing everything which popular use makes notice able. Why should bicycles be taxed rather than

The Congress of the republic of Guatemala has liberalized its laws for the encouragement of immigration from the United States and Europe. It is a country of abounding resources. and its rich soil is especially adapted to the growth of coffee, sugar, grain, and tropical fruits. Its population is sparse, and it needs ten or twenty times the number of inhabitants it has over had. There are extensive regions of it which are healthy, and in which the climate is agreeable.

The worst thing about the republic is its bellicosity. The people there fight each other in civil war and fight other republics, Mexico excented; they are unstable, often in political turmoll, and subject to the rule of dictators. If Guatemala wants immigrants, she must enlarge the public freedom, maintain the peace, and refrain from quarrelling with Mexico.

We are pleased to see that the patriotic example of New York in raising the American flag above the schools, and in decorating the main schoolroom with the picture of WASH-INGTON, has had an influence in many other places throughout the Union, and has been widely followed. All American boys and girls should be taught to love their country and its flag, and to pay homage to the great founders of our free Government.

Question: Why did Congress adjourn vithout enacting some law for the restriction of immigration? Answer: Congress failed in many other duties. It is fortunate that immigration is, in a large measure, self-regulative. It is large when there is a sharp demand for laborers in this country; it decreases when the demand is lessened. It was very great up to 1893; it has fallen off enormously past two years. It rises with the advance of prosperity, and falls at the approach of adversity. There have been years when the immigration was thrice as great as in other years. At the port of New York we received only 167 000. immigrants last year, while in 1892 we received 375,000. Besides, many thousands of the immigrants who had come to this country before last year left it then on account of the lack of em ployment; and they have carried back with them stories which will probably have the effect of moderating the immigration for many years to come. It is not an especial cause of regret that, under existing circumstances, Congress failed to enact any law on the subject of immigration.

The revelations respecting firebugs at Mount Vernon, N. Y., are shocking. The gang there is a branch of the New York city gang, which evidently has branches in many places. There is a secret society of firebugs, organized for arson and reckless of human life, scheming o make money out of the insurance companies. It hires both plotters and desperadoes, and it has travelling agents. There is reason to believe that the chief of the society has been the Russian who was sent to jail the other day; but the arrests at Mount Vernon and elsewhere give proof that plenty of members of it are yet at large

"A Russian" who recently sent a letter to THE Sun protested that the new kind of firebugs should not be spoken of as Russians. It is nevertheless a fact that nearly all of them who have been arrested in various places were men and women who came here from Russia. Could

WILL STRONG BREAK DOWN PLATT? The Ohio Idea in New York Politics

From the Cincinnati Tribune The rise and rule of William L. Strong in New York city will have its bearing upon national politics. Mr.
Strong is an enthusiastic friend of Gov. McKin-ley's and one of long standing. They have much in common. The Mayor of New York is an ardent protectionisi. He believes in the principle of protec-tion and he believes in William McKinley as its forenost and ablest exponent. He is likely to be in position next year to be of inestimable service to the

If he succeeds in breaking down the Platt machine, and there is every reason to believe that he will so succeed, he and his friends will be able to control all, or a considerable portion, of the New York delegation in the next Republican National Convention. This neans that McKinley will have fair treatmen means that the wishes of the great masses of the Re-publican party of New York State will have expres-sion. The people throughout that State are for Mc-Kinley. They admire him, they are enthusiastic. him, and they would like to see him nominated for

Mr. Platt and some of the other politicians who, by means of a well-organized machine, have co the Republican party in Conventions, and have manipulated delegations as they saw fit, will not be able to override the wishes of the people. Mr. Platt has usually disposed of the New York delegation as he wished. It now seems that Mayor Strong and his friends may name a majority of the delegates. In that ase the whole of New York's great vote in the National Convention is likely to come in good time to Gov. McKinley. Mr. Strong's friends have this in view, and they will be careful to lose none of the political advantages they have gained.

The Rev. Dr. Peate's Big Lens Contract,

From the Filtsburgh Disputch.
GREENFILLE, March 10. - Greenville is to furnish the ens for the largest felescope that has ever been conlens for the largest relescope that has ever been con-structed. The Rev. John Peate, D. D., a Mothodist minister of 74 years, has assumed the task. He has just completed arrangements for handling the rough glass that is to be transformed into this great lens at his home in Greenville, and will probably begin work

Two buildings, a workshop and observatory, have just been constructed on land leased for the purpose, Here, by means of machinery run by a small gas engine, the great glass will be lifted and transferred rom place to place, as the minister and astrone wants to enange its position. All the levelling, polish-ing, and silvering, however, are to be done by hand. For three long years will Dr. Peate rub away at his crude chunk of glass with his bare hands, and will

slowly shape it into the desired form.

This lens is to be used in a telescope for the Methodist University at Washington. It is to be a monument the Rev. Dr. John Peate, much more significant than any costly column that might be erected to the sory of the grand old gentleman. The lens is to be 62 inches in diameter and 7 inches thick.

From the Mercury, Hickory, N. C.

THE SUN IS NO COUNTY, Even when we are anxious to read other exchanges, if we allow our eyes to linger a moment on one of its articles, at either end or the middle, we are caught. The style is so enchanting, we have to read the middle, we are caught. or the minute, we are the article through. Nothing shows the perfection of knowledge and art more than this great journal. Long may it prosper and do good.

From the Bollour Breeze.

The keenest, brightest and boat newspaper in New York in the Incomparable Sus which whites for all

A GREAT PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

Fractically an Attempt to Kidanp a Citizen of New York, Under Porms of Law,

From the Philodelphia Ledger of Yesterday Mr. Dana is a citizen and resident of New York, and the matter complained of as a libe vas published in THE NEW YORK SUS. The ground for the removal of Mr. Dana to Washngton is that copies of the paper containing the alleged libel were circulated in Washington, and, the circulation constituting publication in the District of Columbia, he is liable to criminal prosecution there.

The principle involved, it will clearly be seen, of much greater importance than the truth or falsity of the charge.

The evils that may result therefrom and the ppressions that the citizen might be subjected to if such action should be declared to be legal, are manifest and will suggest themselves at once to the reader. But that there is likely to be any such result following this attempt, practically, to kidnap a New York citizen under the forms of law, is scarcely to be apprehended,

What may be the law of the District of Colum bia upon the subject of libel does not appear, but the courts of the District surely have no wider furisdiction than the courts of the United States, and in a matter of this kind the United States courts have no jurisdiction, no matter where the parties to the controversy reside,

It is true that the United States tribunals have jurisdiction of causes arising between citizens of different States, but that question of residence can only give jurisdiction to those courts in civil cases. A criminal prosecution is not regarded as an action between individuals, but as a proceeding by a State against one who has violated her laws. Such prosecutions are for the purpose of punishing wrongs committed against the State, and not the individual. Private wrongs are redressed by suits between the parties for damages, &c.

There is no law upon the statute books of the United States punishing a libel upon one citizen by another, and the authority for Congress to pass such a law is not easily to be found within the Federal Constitution. Article I. of the Federal Constitution defining the powers of Congress says in section 8, paragraph 19, the Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any depart-ment or office thereof." That restriction of the powers of Congress clearly excludes from it the authority to enact a law punishing one citizen for libelling another citizen; such an offence comes within the powers of the States not surrendered to the United States.

The crimes and misdemeanors which Con

gress can by enactment provide punishment for are those which affect the proper administra tion of the Federal Government and its various departments. Therefore, when a charge of criminal libel is preferred, the tribunal to try it must be sought in the State where the offence is committed. The power the Constitution to Congress to legislate for the District of Columbia does not indue it with authority to drag a citizen from the farthest end of the country to Washington for trial in the District courts. There is no power in any State to drag an accused person from another for trial in its own courts unless that person is a fugitive from justice. And Congress, in legislating for the District of Columbia, can give no more authority to the District courts than the State courts possess. Congress could, of course, provide punishment for criminal libel in the District courts, but before that punishment could be legally inflicted the accused must be properly within the jurisdiction. of those courts. In no sense can Mr. Dana be considered a fugitive from justice from the District of Columbia.

The Constitution provides another obstacle to the taking of Mr. Dana to Washington for trial.

In Article III, section 2, paragraph 3, it says: "The trial of all crimes, except in cases of im-peachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed."

The clear intent and purpose of that provision is that the accused shall be tried by a jury of his fellow citizens of the State, and not taken from his domicile into a foreign jurisdiction to be tried by strangers. This requirement of the Constitution is binding upon the Federal courts, and it cannot be that, simply under the authority of legislating for the government of the affairs of the District of Columbia, the Congress has the power to create tribunals of wider and more extended powers than the courts of the different States and those created under

the fundamental law of the Union The place where the crime, if it was a crime was committed is New York, and there and in that State's courts must the trial be had, unless Mr. Dana should voluntarily surrender himself to the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia courts. Then, indeed, he might be tried there, on the ground that the circulation of Tue Ses n Washington was a publication of the alleged libel there. Until he shall do that there is no power that we can see, which can compel him to make answer outside of New York.

From the Boston Journal. Whether Mr. Charles A. Dana of THE SUN is guilty of a libel upon Mr. Frank B. Noyes of the Washington Star is a question which may safely be left to the courts to determine. Mr. Dana has had a long experience as a newspaper man, and is perfectly competent to take care of himself. If he has transgressed the bounds of the law in his remarks concerning Mr. Noyes, doubtless he will be ready to give whatever satisfaction or to

pay whatever penalty may be required. But the attempt to take Mr. Dana from New York to Washington in order that he may be tried by a jury there is an outrage upon the liberties of the American press to which no newspaper can afford to be indifferent. If the claim on which this attempt is based is conceded, it becomes instantly possible to hale any editor across the continent to undergo trial wherever any person who may consider himself aggrieved by something that has appeared in his paper may choose to have him tried. The theory in this case is that a libel is committed wherever a paper is circulated. It would be just as reasonable to contend that there are as many distinct offences of libel committed as there are copies of a paper sold as that the offence is committed in an many places as the paper reaches. If, in the case under consideration, Mr. Dana committed any crime, he committed it in New York city, where that somewhat vivacious and wellirculated paper, THE SUN, is printed. There is his office, and there his work is done. If a copy of THE SUN reaches Texas or California, as probably a good many of them do, and some citizen of El Paso or Los Angeles is not pleased with something that he sees in it, Mr. Dana cannot properly be dragged to El Paso or Los Angeles to appeare the trate citizen, but the latter must bring his case where Mr. Dana committed the offence, if any was committed. If this principle is denied, there is no limit to the annoyances to which pewspaper publishers may

be subjected. We do not know how seriously Mr. Noves's reputation may have been damaged by the somewhat more than playful words in which THE Sun expressed itself regarding him. That, as we have suggested, is something for the courts to determine. But upon the general principle that newspaper libel is committed in the place where a newspaper is published, and not wherever a stray copy of it may chance to be circulated, there must be, we should suppose, a general agreement among fair-minded men. We do not believe that the courte will hold to the contrary.

A Chain of Persecution. From the Clipper

George No matter how things go, the poor always aufler, Jack - ica, the nabous who own railroads think nothing of running over a poor man's burse. 'I set and the man who can afford to own a horse runs down a poor fellow on a birycle.' Just so, And the poor fellow on the birycle runs down the poor fellow who has to waik.' 'That's it. And the man who walks stumbles against the cripple who goes on crutches.' 'That's the way, And the cripple ou crutches spends most of his time famming his sticks down on other people's corns. It's really a selfish world.'

THE BISHOP'S SALOON.

Bishep Fallow's Enterprise Not New-Ad-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SIT: THE SUS'S secount of the flourishing condition of Reformed Episcopal Bishop Fallow's reformed beer say oon, or salon, as he calls it, is apt to lead as may many worthy men who long, like Parkhurst and Brother Dixon, the sweets of fame to know by doing something in the line of emotional co relsionism that will put the devil on his metule te is a sad thought that most ministers who stoop to sensationalism and that alleged reform which consists in tearing the bandages off social sores that exist in every large city are likely to get hold of the hot end of the poker. I think Bishop Fallow has done so in his home salon which in truth is an old experiment that was tried and abandoned in Boston ten years ago, when a minister whose church was in a neutro borhood where sinners were packed in house like sardines in a box thought he would ruin the saloons by opening a church saloon with must, games, non-intoxicating beer, and cigars warranted not to contain any tobacco. Many women of the church volunteered to sit around as chair warmers," and as soon as the enterprise was fully launched the had young men of the

"chair warmors," and as soon as the enterprise was fully launched the bad young men of the vicinity thronged the place and took great deciding the courting the pretty young women and cold-shouldering the plain-visaged damsels of straight up and down fronts for which Boston is famous. But these bad men would not tonen the non-intoxicating beer because it contained deletericals ingredients and was well known as the "stand-by" of the local option towns of the hay State. Most of the men had tried it in prohibition towns, and they knew that the drinking of it produced kidney and liver complaints, headaches, and numbness of the limbs.

So the money taken in for beer did not pay for gas, the pretty girls grew weary of sitting upo nights, the homely ones held out a while longer, and, sad to say, many of the young men of the church who entertained the callers got a liking for loading in low dance halls and began to frequent dives of the lowest class; then two of the deacons and two sisters got into scandelous scrapes, and to top all, the minister was hauled up on a charge which split the society into emithereens, and the whole fabric of the church. Sunday school, and prayer meeting workers went to bits, all on account of non-intoxicating beer and saloon schemes.

Now, a word about Bishop Fallow's beer. I have learned from a Chicago physician of high standing that the liquid contains poisons put in by the chemist to make it taste and foam like real lager. Of this there is no possible doubs whatever, and it seems to be the duty of Bishop Fallow to make an investigation right away, and abandon the dangerous beverage; but if he must sell beer, let him buy the real thing. If the Bishop is in sympathy with Christian let nim adopt the practices of Christian clergymen, but if he is a saloon keeper let him apply for a license, buy good goods, and go into the business in the right way, having a proper sense of the importance of selling beverages which will not poison his customers. The Church will be in a nice pickle if ministers

The Seathing Vagueness of Socialism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of Feb. 27 is an editorial on "The Rôle of Religion in Social Development," treating a subject of great interest from the standpoint of Mr. Benjamin Kidd. It gives a very able summary of his book, "Social Evolution," but its conclusion may to some appear inconsistent with Mr. Kidd's reasoning, if not with the apparent de-

sign of the writer. I quote: "As regards modern socialism, for instance, the prob-lem for us to solve is simply this: Is it a movement which is tending to produce the greatest possible de-gree of social efficiency? or is to one which is tending toward an ideal that can never be made consistent with that, namely, he maximum of ease and comfort with the minimum of effort for the greatest possible number of the existing population? In so far as so-cialism tends to realize the latter ideal to the exciu-sion of the former, to that extent it must be a failure, and we should condem it in advance."

In this latter phase socialism may be a failure but why should we condemn it in advance? Is the certainty of failure a reason for condemna tion? It might succeed. Would we then be desired to condemn or to exalt? Should all fail-ures be condemned, and in advance, or is an exception made in favor of this possible phase of ocialism? Suppose this phase should happen to be a good thing. Would not such condemnation tend to assure its failure? or are we to take chances, and is the condemnation advised with

chances, and is the condemnation advised with an eye single to the certainty of failure? These are points, dark for me, upon which I would be glad to have THE SUN shed a little light.

However, the possibility that socialism can result in this manner is faily denied by Mr. Kidd, and therefore the supposition appears especially incongruous when mounted as a rider on the vehicle of his opinions. It may be the view of certain avowedly socialistic workers, but not of Mr. Kidd. The socialism of Marx and Engels and their disciples has a purely economic basis, but Mr. Kidd reasons entirely from the controlling and increasing force of an ultra-rational religion. He says: "True socialism of the German type must be recognized to be ultimately as individualistic and as anti-

ultra-rational religion. He says: "True socialism of the German type must be recognized to
be ultimately as individualistic and as antisocial as individualism in its advanced forms."
He anticipates great changes in the social state,
but not to the end of assuring a maximum of
ease with a minimum of effort. "The developopment that will fill the history of the twentieth century," he says, "will certainly be the
change in the relations of capital, labor, and the
State; but once we have grasped the fundamental laws behind that development as a whole "laws relating to the growth of the religious
feeling—"it becomes clear that the change
will be one essentially and profoundly different
both in character and results from that which
Marx anticipated."
What, then, does Mr. Kidd expect? Simply
the faint hous bodied forth in your editorial,
"the greatest possible degree of social efficiency." He does not look upon this modern
movement as a matter of politics or of economics,
or as being anything controllable by man. It is
a phase of human progress, a step in social evolution which we are taking as we have taken all
preceding steps, unconsciously and volitionless,
and which is to result in "eventually bringing
all the people into the rivalry of life, not only
on a footing of political equality, but on conditions of equal social exportunities." The italies
are his. This, he thinks, is the end toward
which we are moving, and must continue to
move until a state is reached in which "laws
that have operated continuously from the beginning of life" are to be, not suspended, but
to be widely acknowledged and submitted to.

To this end the social enfranchisement of the
masses is now going on; it will be completed
as their political enfranchisement has been
completed. And the moving power, he insists,
is not to be sought in politics or in economica,
but in a steadily increasing religious sense in
the human heart; not a sense that impels man
to attendance at Sabbath worship, But that is
rather of a practical cast

labor has respectable rights, and the labor has respected.

And, finally, according to Mr. Kidd, there is to be none of that fearful thing foreshadowed in the end of your editorial-there will be no sitting down of workmen beneath convenient trees to accept the bounty of a socialistic government. There will be a social rivalry far exceeding anything possible under more individualistic conditions—a rivalry governed by altruistic conditions, and by them rendered superlatively efficient: a rivalry into which all men may enter on terms of equality, and in

men may enter on terms of equality, and in which they shall be known by their works. GEORGE I. PUTNAM. HARTLAND, Vt., Feb. 28.

SUNBEAMS.

-While the best cheap watches in the world are made in the United States, the finest watches sold here still have Swiss works. But as American watches, guaranteed to lose or gain less than a second a month. are sold as low as \$19, most persons are willing to

forego the Swiss works.

The inscription on a monument just exected over the grave of Chancellor Saulabury, at Lover, Prin shows him to have been continuously in public off—a from 1850 to his death in 1802, with the exception of his years. He was attorney General of belaware to on 1850 to 1855. United States Senator from 1850 9 1871, and Chancellor of Delaware from 1870 to 180

-Workmen digging a cellar at the corner of Six a venue and Tenth street have emountered a st clear brook, and have found it a serious embarant ment. The brook is known to traverse a good dia of the region immediately east of the curner, and one dwelling thereabouts was in danger of being mined by the water until the course of the supper ranean stream was slightly changed. Old maps show the course of the brook. There was once a complete

able bridge across it in the western part of the Bank A New Yorker setting on the edge of a total Adirondack lake was attracted by a school fish that sectord to move in remarkable unbid. Watching for a long time he elemented that in frankfish were guarded by their parents, for whether ever the young began to atray they were driven back into the school by a large fish on one able or the other, and whenever a strange fish approached one of the guardians rushed at him and drove him off. fire watcher noted the movements of several small achieves for two hours, and yows that the little creatures were tended like a drove of sheep.